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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 19TH, 1916.

The Japan newspapers reaching us this week give us the grounds on which the Japanese public bases its opposition to America's proposal for the neutralization of the railways in Manchuria which are now controlled by Russia and Japan. In giving a summary of the views expressed we may first note a statement by Baron Goro, the Minister of Communications, who was formerly President of the South Manchurian Railway. His Excellency is reported to have told an interviewer that the proposal now made for the international management of the Manchurian railways is not new, as at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, the suggestion was confidentially made by the late Mr. HARRIMAN, and again while Baron Goro was President of Japan's section of the railway he was approached with a similar proposal by "a certain section" who considered it inadvisable for Japan to control the line. In what respect the unnamed parties deemed it inadvisable is not definitely stated, but the Baron's further remarks lead us to suppose that considerations of the financial strain on Japan's already strained resources led to a renewal of the proposal, for the Baron informed them that Japan would have no financial difficulty in managing the line. The same people pressed the proposal on him again at a later date, when some of the Japanese newspapers were criticizing the railway, and His Excellency surmised that the proposal now made by the American Government emanated, directly or indirectly,

from the same source. Whether the promoters were Americans, Englishmen, Japanese, Russians or Turks is not stated; nor are we much concerned to know. What is chiefly interesting is the nature of the objection to the proposal. Baron Goro thinks the scheme has been formulated by ambitious persons in China who wish to be revenged on Japan and Russia, and he says that so far from conserving the integrity of China it would have quite the contrary effect. Both Baron Goro and Mr. NAKAMURA, his successor in the Presidency of the South Manchurian Railway, strongly repudiate the suggestion that there has been any violation of the open-door policy, and consequently they see no reason why Japan should abandon a railway which was one of the prizes she secured in a costly war. Viscount AOKI, a former Foreign Minister, who has also served as Ambassador at Washington, likened the American proposal to a bill prepared by a guest without consulting the hotel-keeper, and he went on to explain that Japan and Russia were the hotel-keepers in Manchuria. That just represents the objection which has formed the basis of the neutralization scheme. The commercial Powers who were signatories to the Note in which the Open Door and Equal Opportunity Policy was formulated cannot admit the right of Japan and Russia to assume the role of Manchurian hotel-keepers, for the position, as Viscount Aoki perceives, places the other Powers in the category of "guests" who are subject to the orders and the charges of the "hotel-keepers." It seems an unfortunate simile for a Japanese diplomat to employ having in mind the criticisms which led to the proposal. Perhaps, however, the most interesting statement on the subject comes from Count OKUMA. His Excellency is represented as saying that both Russia and Japan are running their railways at a loss. On consulting the latest *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan*, published by the Department of Finance, we find no support for the assertion. Some statistics are given of the revenue and expenditure for six months, which shows the earnings of the railway to have been 2447,916, while the working expenses amounted to only 2285,082. The public of Japan subscribed a tenth part of the capital of this railway on the guarantee of the Government that in the event of the dividend falling short of six per cent. per annum the Government would make up the deficiency. We are not aware that any call has yet been made on the Government under this guarantee. Starting then with the apparently false premise that the line is run at a loss, the Count raised the question of China's ability to pay interest on the proposed international loan. That is a question on which the public can only form an opinion when they know the amount of the loan and combined profits of the railways. Apart from this aspect of the question, we have Count OKUMA commenting on China's incapacity to administer railways, and the complications likely to arise from international control. But the most striking comment of all is that if America's proposal is intended to insure the integrity of China it must likewise be applied to all other railways now worked by foreigners in China. But Count OKUMA has overlooked the important distinction between these and the Manchurian railways. The *Japan Chronicle* very aptly points out that nowhere except in Manchuria are the railways in which foreigners are financially interested operated under the protection of a guard of soldiers belonging to the country which obtained the concession. In other parts of China "the stations are not excluded from Chinese jurisdiction, and a zone on either side of the line declared extra-territorial. The Chinese Imperial Customs have the same control over the railway stations, where necessary, as over the ports. Consequently no complaints of discrimination have been raised, nor suspicions aroused that the railway is merely a preliminary to territorial aggrandisement on the part of the concessionaires. The position is thus totally dissimilar from that set up in Manchuria, originally by Russian diplomacy, and now continued by Japanese policy." Japanese statesmen indeed are hard put to it to find a convincing argument against acquiescence in the American proposal. It is not forgotten that before the war Japan was loudest in her protestations against the control of this railway by Russia. Japan made the same complaints against Russia that we have been hearing against Japan since the southern section of that line passed under her control. Before the war Japan would have warmly supported such a scheme as against Russia, and our Kobe contemporary very appropriately suggests that

the fact that Japan has now entered into part of the Russian heritage ought to make no difference to the impartial consideration of a project of neutralization which, if it can only be realized, will undoubtedly do much to preserve the peace of the Orient.

H.E. the Governor distributes the prizes at the Diocesan School and Orphanage on Thursday, the 27th inst. and at the Baiyung Anglo-Chinese School on the 29th inst.

A commission has been appointed by the Board of Revenue with Dr. Chen Chik Tso as its head, to inquire into matters regarding China's currency, says the *Peking Daily News*.

The remarkable feature of the Criminal Sessions yesterday was the number of counterfeit cases which came before the Court. No fewer than thirteen people were charged with tendering, selling or being in possession of spurious coin.

At the Police Court yesterday morning a respectfully dressed Chinaman named Lai Muk was charged with having in his possession without a license 9 candelers of morphine. Mr. Sydenham Dixon appeared for the defence and the case was fixed for Thursday next.

The Board of Justice intends to establish a school for the training of men of good character and education as advocates. They will be attached to all Courts of Justice throughout the Empire and will be required to plead for poor prisoners and litigants without charging any fees.

For allowing his launch to ply in the harbour without a certificated coxswain on board, Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday fined the owner of the steam launch *Wing Fat* \$15. For obstruction in the southern fairway and failing to produce his certificate when called upon to do so by the police, the coxswain of the *Kam Po* was fined \$13.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday with assault and behaving in a disorderly manner. The first and third defendants were convicted on the second charge and fined \$10 each or fourteen days. The second defendant was found guilty on both charges and ordered to pay a fine of \$30, the alternative being five weeks' imprisonment.

Judge Lobingier has decided the question of the right of the Philippine government to realise on lottery tickets seized upon their importation into the Islands, and ordered that certain tickets found upon the persons of one Rafael Madrine at the time of his arrest, together with the proceeds thereof, be forfeited to the government of the Philippine Islands.

A very pleasant ceremony took place at the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, yesterday morning when Deputy Inspector-General William Tait, M.B., in a few well-chosen words presented: Sick Berth Steward Wm. H. Payne with a long service and good conduct medal. The whole of the medical officers, the nurses, and the European staff were present, and afterwards photographed.

From the *Christian World* we learn that Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay have been chosen by General Booth to carry the "Blood and Fire" into China for the first time. Colonel Lindsay is an old-time Salvationist, having done active service in Australia and the West Indies, besides going through much turbulent warfare at home. Mrs. Lindsay, who is closely connected with Lord Onslow, has also a long record of service to her credit.

The Baroness von Hutton, who a couple of years ago spent some little time in Hongkong, is taking the part of Aunt Emeline in "Pinks and the Fairies," which was played last year by Miss Ellen Terry. A London contemporary says the Baroness has never been on the stage before, and does not intend to adopt it as a profession. She is anxious to write plays, and has therefore taken this opportunity provided by Sir Herbert Tree to learn the technique of the stage.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and the Officers of the Band of the 132 Rajputa, under Bandmaster Damsi, will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner, on Thursday, the 20th January, 1916 (weather permitting):—  
Fav. Favourite, from "Ermi" Verdi.  
Overture, "Marschall" J. Ord.  
Valse, "Paul Jones" J. Ord.  
Pavane, "In the Cathedral" E. Elgar.  
Branle Masque, "La Czarine" Louis Ganne.  
Intermezzo Two Step, "Garden Begonia" M. Reiford.  
God Save the King.

There are many, says the *Singapore Free Press*, not only in the Colony and Federated Malay States, but in Hongkong and Japan, who will be interested to learn that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. G. F. Owen, Secretary of the Singapore Sporting Club, the Singapore Cricket Club, and the Straits Racing Association, and Mrs. G. Midway Dore, of the Lake, Singapore, widow of the late Mr. George Midway Dore, of Singapore and of Japan. As both of the parties to this interesting arrangement are residents of a good many years standing, and are both so well-known and so much liked, this intelligence will bring to them sincere congratulations and hearty good wishes from their numerous friends here and elsewhere in the Far East.

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## TELEGRAMS.

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(REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

## THE GENERAL ELECTION

## LATEST RETURNS.

LONDON, January 18th.

The elections, including yesterday's, show the following result:—

UNIONISTS	92
LIBERALS	77
LABOURITES	16
NATIONALISTS	13

UNIONIST GAINS	37
LIBERAL GAINS	7
LABOUR GAIN	1

Following is a list of the gains on Monday:—

UNIONIST	LIBERAL
Portsmouth	Haggerston
Christchurch	Hoxton
Finbury C.	Stockton
Woolwich	Blackburn
Colchester	LABOUR
Chester	Wigan
Greenwich	
Cheltenham	
Walsall	
St. Pancras S.	
Exeter	
West Bromwich	
Bedford	
Kensington N.	
Preston	
Chatham	

Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Falle have been elected at Portsmouth.

At Woolwich Major Adams (C) defeated Mr. Will Crooks (Lab.).

(Mr. Crooks won the seat at the last election by a majority of 2,143, Major Adams being his opponent on that occasion.)

Mr. J. Burns, Dr. Maenamar, Mr. Hobbouse and Mr. Birrell, Ministers in the late Cabinet, have been re-elected, so also have Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and Sir F. G. Banbury (City of London).

Mr. Harold Cox (Secretary of the Cobden Club, 1899-1904) and Sir John Gorst were defeated at Preston.

The Unionist majorities at Portsmouth and the City of London were overwhelming.

## UNIONIST GAINS.

The following further particulars of the constituencies mentioned in the telegram will be of interest:—

Constituency	Unionist	Liberal	Labour	Nationalist
Christchurch	A. A. Allen	557		
Portsmouth	Sir T. A. Bramston	706		
Finbury C.	W. C. Steadman	2,143		
Woolwich	W. Crooks	310		
Colchester	Sir W. D. Pearson	47		
Chester	A. Mond	401		
Greenwich	R. S. Jackson	1,199		
Cheltenham	Major Denny	61		
Walsall	P. W. Wilson	79		
Exeter	Sir G. Kekewich	1,216		
West Bromwich	A. E. Hasel	492		
Bedford	P. Barlow	1,058		
Kensington N.	H. Y. Stanger	589		
Preston	Chisham-Money	4,560		
Chatham	J. T. Mac Pherson	2,672		
	Harold Cox			
	J. Jenkins (Lab.)			

## LIBERAL GAINS.

Constituency	Unionist	Liberal	Labour	Nationalist
Haggerston	Hon. R. Guinness	76		
Hoxton	Hon. C. G. Hay	111		
Stockton	Col. Sir R. Roper	77		
Blackburn	Sir W. H. Hornby	111		

† The Unionist succeeded in the 1906 election because a Socialist stood as well as a Liberal.

†† The Unionist victory at Stockton on Tuesday, 1906, was due to similar causes.

††† Blackburn returns two members. Mr. Philip Snowden (Lab.) was the other representative in the last Parliament. In the 1906 election, the total Radical vote polled was 19,174 while the total Unionist vote was 19,222.

## LABOUR GAIN.

Wigan—Sir P. S. Powell (C).

Three candidates stood at the 1906 election, and the Unionist won through the splitting of the opposition vote.

## THE FULL RETURNS.

The following are the results in the constituencies polled to date:—

## UNIONISTS.

London City (2), Clapham, Peckham, Dulwich, Croydon, Holborn Central, Finsbury, Fulham, Hammer-smith, Hamstead, Kensington (2), North Lambeth, Brixton, Norwood,

Lewisham, Marylebone (2), Paddington (2), St. Pancras South, Strand, Woolwich, Aston Manor, Bath (2), Bedford, Birmingham (7), West Bristol, Burnley, Rury St. Edmunds, Cambridge University (2), Cambridge, Chatham, Cheltenham, Chester, Christchurch, Colchester, Penrith, Devonport (2), Dover, Durham City, Exeter, Gloucester, Gravesend, Yarmouth, Hastings, Hereford, Central Hull, Hythe, Lincoln City, Maidstone, South West Manchester, Oxford University (2), Oxford, Penryn, Portsmouth (2), Preston (2), Rochester, Salisbury, Central Sheffield, Hallam (Sheffield), Ecclesall (Sheffield), Shrewsbury, Stalybridge, Taunton, Wakefield, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Winchester, Windsor, Wolverhampton West, Wolverhampton South, Worcester, York, Armagh, East Belfast, Dublin University (2).

## LIBERALS.

Battersea, North Camberwell, East Finsbury, Islington (4), Kennington, West Newington, Walworth, Haggerston, Hoxton, North St. Pancras, East St. Pancras, West St. Pancras, West Ham (North), Ashton-under-lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Central Bradford, East Bradford, North Bristol, South Bristol, East Bristol, Bury, Carlisle, Darlington, Derby, Dudley, Gateshead, Grimsby, Halifax, Huddersfield, Huddersfield, East Hull, West Hull, Ipswich (2), Kingslynn, North Leeds, Central Leeds, West Leeds, South Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, North West Manchester, North Manchester, South Manchester, Morpeth, Newcastle-under-lyne, Norwich, Oldham (2), Peterborough, Plymouth (2), Reading, Rochdale, Salford (3), Scarborough, Brightside (Sheffield), Southampton (2), Stafford, Stockton, Swansea Town, Tynemouth, Warrington, Wolverhampton East, York, Aberdeen City (2), Paisley, Perth City.

## LABOURITES.

West Ham (South), Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Derby, Mid Durham, Halifax, East Leeds, Leicester, North East Manchester, East Manchester, Norwich, Attlecliffe Sheffield, Stockport, Stoke, Wigan.

## NATIONALISTS.

North Donegal, North Dublin Harbour, St. Patrick's (Dublin), Galway City, North Kildare, Kilkenny Borough, Tullamore, South Roscommon, South Tipperary, Waterford City, North Wexford, East Wicklow.

The constituencies mentioned twice have two seats.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

## AFFECTED.

LONDON, January 18th.

Prices are dropping on the Stock Exchange. More Unionist successes had been expected.

## LATER.

Consols have fallen half a point.

(This telegram was dispatched probably before Monday's results were definitely known.—Ed.)

## THE HEALTH OF THE TSARITSA.

LONDON, January 18th.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" states that there was a consultation by specialists in nervous diseases on Saturday regarding the condition of the Tsaritsa.

Her Majesty's condition is disquieting.

## NEW CABINET FORMED IN HUNGARY.

LONDON, January 18th.

Count Hedewary, the ex-Ban of Croatia, has formed a Cabinet after a crisis lasting practically a year of vain effort by the Independence Party, in face of the Emperor's opposition, to secure the economic separation of Austria and Hungary.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 18th January.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVIES  
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

## BUYING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Three men were charged with selling 116 counterfeit Hongkong dollars at a lower rate of value than the Hongkong dollar. Two of the prisoners pleaded not guilty and one pleaded guilty. The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. T. A. Haseldine), instructed by Mr. Denny, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. W. E. Clarke, J. M. de Roche, W. Nicholson, A. Jenkins, G. W. Gegg, S. Smith and J. Peacock.

The Attorney-General stated that some eight or ten days prior to the 4th December a witness whom he would call had an interview with the first prisoner. In consequence of that he went on the 4th December to a certain house, where he saw the three prisoners. However, before he went there he had made an arrangement with the police, and from the sergeant in charge he received \$60 with which to buy this counterfeit money. He purchased from the three prisoners 116 counterfeit dollars, for which he paid \$56. The evidence against the second and third prisoners was that they took part in the selling.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty and prisoners were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

## SELLING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Two men were convicted of selling counterfeit coin and one was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the other to two years' imprisonment.

## ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

In connection with the previous case, a man who had been found by the police when they raided the house in question in possession of 33 pieces of false coin which he was about to hand to the three other prisoners, was bound over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment when called upon.

## MORE COUNTERFEITERS FURNISHED.

In this last case of being in possession or uttering or selling counterfeit coin, three men and a woman were originally charged, but the Attorney-General entered a *non prosequi* in the case of the woman. The three men pleaded on all five counts against them. Their offences were not confined to being in possession of Hongkong and Chinese money of a spurious nature, but also of Indo-China piastres.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. G. Hunter (foreman), J. M. Wong, J. Witherell, H. C. R. Hancock, E. H. S. Somers, C. B. Byers, and G. B. Colson.

Prisoners were sentenced to three years each.

## BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FUTURE JUDGE).

## TENDERING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Law Ting pleaded not guilty to charges of uttering two false ten-cent pieces and to having in his possession 200 five-cent pieces. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Denny, appeared to prosecute, prisoner being un-defended.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. O. R. F. Egbert, H. Reeves, E. V. M. B. de Souza, J. J. Robinson, B. M. Castro, P. A. H. Hermeling, and H. C. Jones.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the prisoner bought two oranges from a hawk on the 23rd December and tendered a bad ten-cent piece which the hawk refused to accept. He tried him with another which was also spurious, and the hawk made a noise which attracted the attention of the police who arrested the man. The other money was found in his possession.

The jury found prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months.

## KIDNAPED CHINESE.

A woman named Chan Su was convicted of kidnapping a little girl and was sentenced to six years' hard labour. The father missed his daughter and sent folks to look for her. They came upon her in the arms of prisoner on board the steamer *Sui Tui* as she was ready to sail for Macao.

## ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

Ah Fuk was charged with stealing a six year old boy from his father's house in Hongkong. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Alabaster, who conducted the prosecution, stated that this child had not been recovered. The prisoner had formerly lodged with the father of the child and on the morning of the 21st December prisoner was seen carrying the child. When arrested he denied the charge, but ultimately made a statement in the Police Court to the effect that he needed money to pay his debts and he put the child on board a *Rius* funnel steamer.

The jury found prisoner guilty and he was committed to prison for seven years.

In this case it was alleged that prisoner was one of a gang of seven or eight men which entered a house in Queen's Road Central on the 3rd January with the purpose of committing a robbery, but nothing was stolen. Prisoner was acquitted.

## THE LICENSING BOARD.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Chairman; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, an official member, and Hon. Messrs. Murray Stewart and Edward O'Brien, unofficial members, of the Licensing Board in accordance with section 5 of the Liquor License amended Ordinance, 1909.

Three members remain to be elected by the vote of the Justices of the Peace, who number upwards of two hundred. The nominations have to be in by Friday next. So far, we have heard of only one nomination. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, who may claim to be among the oldest J.P.'s on the list, has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. W. J. F. Green and seconded by Mr. J. E. M. Smith.



## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Colonel Bedford, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lam Cha Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tee, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (A.M.O.H.) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## POKFULAM AND OTHER WATER SERVICES.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the discharge of dirty water from the nullah at Mount Austin into the Pokfulam reservoir.

Colonel Bedford wrote—I have the honour to report for the information of the Sanitary Board that at a recent visit to Mount Austin I found that a waste pipe stated to be from the scullery of the "Haystack" discharges into the nullah which comes down past Mount Austin and flows on to join the Pokfulam reservoir. Moreover, the authorities at Mount Austin inform me that it is a common occurrence for coolies to wash in the stream and to use the banks as a latrine. In view of these facts, and that numerous residences are in close proximity to this nullah, I am strongly of opinion that water collected from this neighbourhood should not be permitted to find its way into the supply for the city.

The Medical Officer of Health wrote—I beg to recommend that Colonel Bedford's letter be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the consideration of the Government. I have in past years called attention to the latent danger to a section of the community incident to the use of the Pokfulam reservoir, but this danger does not arise so much from the Peak dwellings which may, as the result of accidental circumstances, at times temporarily drain towards the catchment area of this reservoir; as it does from the very considerable coolie traffic which takes place through this valley. The waste pipe from the scullery of the "Haystack" referred to in Colonel Bedford's letter is blind—that is to say, the inlet to it was completely blocked up with cement some months ago—so that there is no danger from this source. I have suggested, however, that it might be removed entirely. For the past fortnight I have been in communication with the Public Works Department in regard to some small alterations to the drainage of a new house on the same road, namely, "Edgemoor," with a view to further preventing the possibility of any sewage water reaching the Pokfulam area from this house, and these alterations have been already made; and I have also suggested, after consultation with Mr. Jackson, of the Public Works Department, on the premises, a further small alteration to the yard channels of the "Haystack." There is also at this house a small isolated block of coolie quarters, draining into a small sump, the contents of which are apparently emptied on to the garden plots, and are with careful supervision, hardly likely to give rise to any danger. The Pokfulam reservoir is fed mainly by two streams, one passing the Mount Austin barracks and traversing one side of the football ground which has been cut by the military authorities just below Craig Rynie, and then passing below Harlech Road, and the other arising by two heads, one near Plunkett's Gap and the other close to Sharp's bungalow; these two main streams join some short way down the valley, and it would be impossible to cut either of them out of the catchment area without practically abolishing the Pokfulam reservoir, and I understand it will be impossible to dispense with this reservoir until the projected lower reservoir at Tytan is completed. The contamination of either of the streams that feed the Pokfulam reservoir, by a convalescent case of typhoid fever passing the bacilli in his urine—this may continue for some time after convalescence is established or by what is known as "typhoid carrier," a person who has had typhoid fever for some months or years previously, but who continues to pass the bacilli in the faeces at intervals, owing to the bacilli having established a nidus in the gall bladder from which some of them are intermittently discharged into the intestines—could very well originate an epidemic of this disease, similar to those which have occurred in Worthing, in 1893, when 1,315 cases occurred; in Maidstone, in 1897, when 1,847 cases occurred; or in Lincoln, in 1905, when 900 cases occurred. Such outbreaks have usually been due to the contamination of the water supply by one case only of this disease, and the subsequent drinking of such water, either before filtration, or after inefficient filtration, and it must be remembered that the Pokfulam water is supplied to the whole of Pokfulam, including such European residences as "Douglas Castle," "Villa Lucia," "Blaney Villa," and the Dairy Farm buildings, before filtration, while the filtered supply serves the Peak district and a portion of West Point. The houses receiving the unfiltered supply would therefore no doubt give early warning of any such impending calamity and prompt measures could be resorted to to stay the spread of the disease. Fortunately also the incidence of typhoid fever among the Chinese population of this Colony is comparatively small; last year there were only seven recognised cases among a Chinese population of 316,702; while among the non-Chinese population of 19,786 the cases numbered 31. In 1907 there were twelve recognised cases among the Chinese population; it is sufficient, however, to show that the danger, although small, is an ever present one and that the community will not be reasonably safe from such an outbreak until the Tytan waterworks are completed, and the Pokfulam reservoir abandoned. The effects of the Public Works Department thoroughly understand the

nature of this danger, and I am satisfied that every precaution—short of the actual cutting out of this reservoir from the public water service—is taken to guard against it. The same danger lies, of course, in the possible contamination of either of these streams by excreta from a case of cholera, but fortunately this disease rarely occurs in this Colony. The bacteriological reports concerning the purity of our water supplies, which are received monthly, would not give sufficient timely warning of such contamination as is suggested here, as the presence of the specific organisms would not be detected until some at least of the persons using this water had become infected.

Mr. Hooper, minutes—I fail to see what more the Government can do than the Sanitary Board, except closing the reservoir. The correspondence should be referred to a committee to report upon.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—I consider these nullahs should be trained to the top of the waterfall above Harlech Road.

The Registrar-General—It is not the nullahs that are a source of danger, but the drainage surrounding houses. Extraordinary expenditure in carrying the drainage from these houses out of the catchment area would be justifiable.

The Vice-President—The M. O. H.'s minute fully answers the specific complaint made by Colonel Bedford in his letter. The matters contained in the latter part of the letter should preferably have been referred to the Colonial Secretary or the Water Authority.

IDEAL WATER. The reports from the Government Analyst and Bacteriologist on a sample of water from a tap at the Pokfulam Police Station were then submitted.

Mr. Frank Brown, the Analyst, stated the results of his examination showed that the water was of excellent quality, and that the Pokfulam collecting area furnished an ideal water supply. A knowledge of the careful supervision of this area, and of the excellent system of purification and distribution of the water, together with the results of many analyses at all seasons, enabled him to state that it was practically impossible for any impure water to reach the public.

Dr. E. A. Shaw, acting Bacteriologist, stated that the sample he examined was a good drinking water, and that there was no local contamination.

Dr. Fitzwilliams minutes—Highly satisfactory.

COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY. Reports of the analyses of public water supplies for the month of December were submitted. On samples taken from the Kowloon and Pokfulam reservoirs the Government Bacteriologist reported that both were good drinking waters.

With regard to a sample he examined from the Tytan reservoir, he stated that there was evidence of local contamination, and that the source of contamination should be sought for.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., stated that this matter required investigation, as it was of serious import. The proportion of bacilli coli was excessive and unsatisfactory. He suggested that a fresh sample be taken from this hydrant, and examined afresh, as it might be due to some extraneous cause.

Colonel Bedford—I trust that we shall be furnished with further particulars on the important matter of this analysis. I suppose it is not possible that the samples from Pokfulam and Tytan could have been confused?

The President stated that he proposed to take the three items on the agenda concerning the water supply together. It had been proposed that the matter should be referred to a committee.

Mr. Hooper—Before this matter is referred to a committee I would like to make a few remarks. This complaint deals with two things: nuisances arising from buildings in existence; and nuisances which took place, and are likely to take place, on the hillside by stragglers. Concerning the houses, as far as I remember, I think only two affect the question. One is a new house which the Government has quite recently certified is perfectly sanitary, and is built in accordance with all the sanitary laws and regulations in force. If this is not so, I would recommend that notices be served on the owner to comply with the law. With regard to the old house, the "Haystack," I would like to ask whether the law is sufficiently strong to enable us to serve a notice on the owner or occupier to abate a nuisance.

The President—I understand that no nuisance exists now. I think either the Director of Public Works or the Medical Officer of Health are in a position to say. You mean the discharge of sewage water?

Mr. Hooper—I mean the nuisance referred to by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health—The complaint was with regard to a down pipe from the "Haystack" referred to by Colonel Bedford. I have suggested that the pipe might be removed entirely. It is a blind waste pipe.

Mr. Hooper—Then there is no danger from the "Haystack"?

The Medical Officer of Health—No.

Mr. Hooper—We are not told where the water that used to go down this pipe goes now.

The Medical Officer of Health—It goes into a sewer running in front of the house.

Mr. Hooper—And that has been connected in a proper way?

The Medical Officer of Health—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—And you are satisfied there is no danger?

The Medical Officer of Health—No.

Mr. Hooper—Then that whitens the question down to the hillside.

The President—To stragglers.

Mr. Hooper—That is what I want to come to. Don't you think, with regard to this, that we might requisition the services of the police. I am sure the military would give every assist-

ance, and with this due notice posted up the nuisance might be overcome. Then the question would be reduced to something infinitesimal and would create no alarm so far as the public are concerned. I think it most satisfactory to have the assurance we have had from the Medical Officer of Health.

Colonel Bedford—Sir, now that the subject of the Mount Austin nullah is before the consideration of the Board, I take the opportunity of submitting my views on the condition of affairs which obtain in the vicinity of this water course. To my mind, the condition of this nullah is, or at any time may become, a menace to the health of the community. This menace presents itself to me in two totally different forms: Firstly, as a channel and collecting area by which impure or contaminated water may be conducted into the Pokfulam Reservoir, which reservoir supplies a considerable section of the community with drinking water. I am bound to admit, and I do so with all willingness, that the chemical and biological tests which are regularly made of this water do not bear out the theory of any present danger to the supply. I go farther, and say that these examinations tell us that this water is one of very considerable purity, containing a minimum of micro-organisms; and it shows, and has shown, a total absence of pathogenic microbes, or even of organisms which would lead us to suspect the presence of any animal or human contamination. It is this absence of suspicious elements that has no doubt justified the perpetration of this source of eking out the not too liberal means of obtaining water for this Colony. Under these circumstances I do not wish to state dogmatically that such justification is either faulty or misplaced. I have ventured to bring the whole matter before the Board in order that the question may be considered deliberately, and without bias. My opinion in this matter may be unsupported; it may be wrong. This is one reason why I favoured the matter being threshed out confidentially. For if I am wrong, if my fears are unsubstantial ones, it would be without reason that persons should be rendered uncomfortable on account of any suspicion being cast upon the fair name of their water supply. Let me state as briefly as possible my objections to the water, which is collected in or conveyed by this channel, finding its way into the drinking water supply of the Colony. You all saw the analyst's report this morning. He stated that "The Pokfulam collecting area furnishes an ideal water supply. A knowledge of the careful supervision of this area, and of the excellent system of purification and distribution of the water, it is impracticable for any impure water to reach the public." Am I not right in first of all informing this Board that there are a considerable number of people, a large number of residences, and some important industries which are fed by this water before any purification whatever takes place—before it goes to the filter beds?

The Vice-President—A very small section.

Colonel Bedford—A certain section and an important industry. I merely wish to call your attention to that on account of the excellent system of purification and distribution. With regard to the Public Analyst's opinion about the ideal supply, I wish to make these two small quotations: Professor Thresh, on "The examination of water and water supplies," says: "The safest collecting area is doubtless the one upon which are the fewest inhabitants, the minimum amount of land under cultivation, the smallest number of works of any kind, and the fewest roads and footpaths. Few upland surfaces are reasonably free from the possibility of pollution." With regard to the bacteriological examination the following extract is from Notter and Firth's "Hygiene," page 105: "It often happens, however, that upland surface grounds are obviously open to pollution from human habitations, &c. In such a condition of things it will be of little use to determine the average bacterial contents of the feeders, because even daily examinations would not enable the supply to be effectively safeguarded. The water must then be subjected to the artificial conditions of filtration." My objections to this water supply are as follows: (a) The waterbed supplying the nullah is covered with numerous inhabited dwellings, some of which have quite recently been added; the soil has thus become accustomed. This circumstance alone, at once causes water collected from such a source to be classed as suspicious. The Medical Officer of Health will bear me out in that. (b) A public thoroughfare runs alongside of this nullah for a considerable portion of its length. This road is the highway to all the residences in the neighbourhood. The surface of a part of this road without doubt forms a part of your waterbed, for although there is a gully on the one side of the road, yet the back of the road is convex, like the back of a ship, and the gutter of the side slopes away on the slope of the nullah. This may be seen by anyone making a careful inspection of the road every night. What are carried down this road every night? What are the habits of those who convey these nocturnal loads? It was only a few weeks ago that one of these men was convicted of dumping his manure load into an illegitimate destination, while conveying it down this very road. Is there any guarantee that the next offender will not dump it down amongst the trees on the slope itself? If you will walk up the road which runs alongside of this nullah, you will at once observe that sundry paths lead down from the road itself to the water, in the bed of the nullah. What are these paths? They lead no further than the water, and evidently therefore are not ways of getting across the stream. Who uses them? They bear all the evidence of constant and repeated use. Coolies use them—they go down to the nullah and wash. The occupants of the barracks have seen them. The military have appeared twice in process-

ions against natives for this offence. I hold in my possession a letter from an officer of the Royal Engineers, who writes: "I have also seen several female coolies washing in this stream that feeds Pokfulam Reservoir." I quote this to show that the approach to this nullah are unprotected except by a notice board. A notice board never kept's boy out of an apple orchard. These coolies may make themselves comfortable in other ways besides performing their ablutions on the banks of your water supply. Such conditions as this may at any time class your supply as something more than merely "Suspicious." Remember that you have a barracks containing 400 men, married families, servants, coolies, &c., who are practically residing on the banks of this nullah. In the event of disease occurring amongst these, does one feel safe? I do not say these buildings drain into the nullah, or that the surface washings from these barracks get into the nullah. Under ordinary circumstances, I do not see how they could, but the same cannot be said of some of the other residences in the neighbourhood. I am happy to know that the pipe which I saw running from the "Haystack" into the nullah is filled in with cement, and is not, therefore, I presume, any longer pervious. But pipes such as this do not increase confidence. Secondly, my other grievance against this nullah is that on account of its present most irregular, uneven, and tortuous bed, it must of necessity afford numerous quiet pools, which furnish ample breeding places for our old friends the mosquitoes. The Hon. Mr. Hewett told us that some years ago he brought the matter to the notice of the Board; he states that the P.M.O. of the Forces at that time did not support him. I am sorry for that, as that officer is an old friend of mine. But I can assure Mr. Hewett that the present P.M.O. is entirely with him in this matter. Another instance, I fear, of doctors differing. In 1908 there were 33 admissions for malarial fever from the troops occupying Mount Austin Barracks. Since assuming office in this Command, I caused every soldier in these barracks to be supplied with a mosquito curtain, as heretofore they were not issued to these barracks, the only one in the Colony not so furnished—presumably on the mistaken notion of protection by altitude. I am happy to say that last year there were only 16 admissions for this disease from these barracks. However that may be, last summer I had a letter complaining about the mosquitoes in this building; and as I told you on another occasion, the anopheles had been found in the Mount Austin Barracks. Where did these insects come from? In my opinion, they merely paid a friendly call from their neighbouring residence over the way in the nullah. You are now probably asking, "What is he driving at?" Well, if what I have brought forward this afternoon is supported by the opinion of the Board, it means that the lower reaches of the Mount Austin nullah should be cut out of the water-yielding area of the Colony, or that it should be more amply protected from trespass or contamination. This, I know, a serious matter, in view of the present limited assets of this essential commodity. Nevertheless, it is a logical sequence, if the premises adduced are correct ones. The actual means would be for the consideration of the P.W.D., who might perhaps eliminate the lower portion of the nullah, by taking pipes through it from above, so as not to lose the water from the higher reaches; and get rid of the water from the inhabited area, by diverting it into some other direction. Secondly, to train the bed of the nullah, so as to remove the irregularities, which now offer nurseries for mosquitoes. In conclusion, I wish to assure you, and more especially the Honourable Vice-President, that I have brought this question forward in no spirit of carping criticism on what exists here. To my mind the present state of affairs in this connection is far from satisfactory. I should therefore—as a member of the Sanitary Board—be blameworthy, were I not to tell you so. It is for the Board to judge whether or no there be good grounds for some change to be made. Remember that a water supply is a general supply. A spark of mischief kindled at its source may set up such a conflagration of trouble in the path of its distribution that it may be difficult to extinguish it. In the Army, the first thing we do when we get into camp, is to place a sentry over our water supply, to prevent anyone from contaminating it. Are you satisfied with the present guard over the Mount Austin source of supply? I frankly own that I am not.

The Vice-President said he could hardly agree with Colonel Bedford in a number of his remarks. He could not see that the Pokfulam waterbed was any worse than numerous others in the world where public roads ran through and the houses were to a certain extent inside the catchment. He might mention the Kowloon and Tytan waterworks. Where public roads ran through the catchment there was always some possibility of contamination, and to protect these extreme risks it would take an army of patrols. He considered the present inspection as reasonably good and economical as could be made, but if the Government, after considering all that had been said, were of opinion that sufficient care was not taken of the water supply, he thought they would find means to guard it better. Personally, he thought Colonel Bedford was in the wrong, and that the present precautions were sufficient.

Colonel Bedford proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire into the conditions obtaining with regard to the Mount Austin nullah, and the water supply collected from that area.

Mr. Hooper seconded, and the motion was carried.

The committee appointed was composed of the President, Dr. Fitzwilliams and the Hon. Mr. Bedford.

## MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Based on a death rate per 1,000 per annum, the death rate of the whole Colony for the week ending December 25th was 18.7 as against 16.9 for the corresponding week of last year.

## RAIL RETURN.

Out of a total of 750 rats caught during the week ended 27th December, only one was found to be infected.

[Owing to pressure upon our space we are obliged to hold over the report of the further proceedings at the meeting until to-morrow.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE STATUE SQUARE DISFIGUREMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

17th January, 1910.

SIR—The writer of "Random Notes" in today's issue of your paper expressed the opinion that I "ought to feel pleased" with the result of representations recently made on the subject of the *debris* on the Praya between the Queen's Statue and the Club.

It is, of course, a satisfaction to see the last of the "Drawing Office" and of the far macadam factory, though two of the chimneys which formerly adorned the latter do now stick up conspicuously out of a new rubbish heap rapidly being formed in the N.E. corner of the enclosure, to take the place of the stacks of poles lately removed across the way.

But these removals were practically promised by the Colonial Secretary, and I for one hoped for more from the personal investigations of His Excellency the Governor.

I for one hoped to learn at an early date that the P. O. contractor had received the necessary three months' notice to quit.

It is therefore with chagrin that I see he is erecting a new palisade on the west of the lot lot to him. I am afraid this means that he has been encouraged in the idea that he will be allowed to remain in possession for a further considerable period. If so, "departmental obstruction" has won the day, and, in that case, I do not feel the least "pleased."

The background of the picture presented by the statue of His Majesty the King is not altered in any respect, except by the new paint on the palisade. Behind that still flaunts the old array of coats and pants, and behind these again the chimneys of the cook-houses still emit their reeking fumes.

I cannot see that it is necessary to the work on the Post Office that the contractor should be allowed to maintain a species of coolie restaurant on this particular plot. How do the Naval Dock Yard lands manage? They feed out. If they were permitted to have their own cook-houses within the Dock Yard, a nice sort of gypsy encampment it would be. But inasmuch as the work there is satisfactorily accomplished without this painful necessity how comes it to be "necessary to the work on the Post Office"? The answer is simple. It is not necessary at all. It is a concession to the Post Office contractor by the P.W.D. at the expense of much irritation to the public who view the nuisance daily. As long as these smoke-begrimed hovels are permitted to appear the whole of the rest of the improvements made are thereby rendered ineffective. If the P. W. D. is determined to maintain in its present proximity to the statue of His Majesty the King this worst feature of the "nuisance," does not common sense suggest that the contractor should be called upon to build a palisade high enough to hide it from public view?—I am, sir, yours truly,

M. STEWART.

[The above letter should have appeared yesterday, but through want of space was held over.—Ed.]

## JEWES AND "SHYLOCK."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR—It is indeed strange that in an enlightened age like the present Shakespeare's portrayal of a character like Shylock should be made a subject of controversy. Practically everyone recognises that the great dramatist did not represent Shylock as typical of the race to which he belonged, and to suggest the opposite is to ignore the facts of history, which attest that there were and are men of other races and nationality who show a greater earnestness of disposition than did the Jew in the "Merchant of Venice." Many of the critics agree that the real Shylock was Antonio. To show the Jewish appreciation of the Bard of Avon it is only necessary to state that his works have been translated into Hebrew and Arabic.

My object in penning this letter is to express my belief that no intelligent person who reads this play of sees it staged will find in it any attempt to brand a whole nation with the traits of an individual, especially in this progressive and enlightened age, when Christian and Jew, Buddhist and Moslem all together are striving to establish on a firmer basis the brotherhood of man and the federation of the world.—Yours,

## AN ISRAELITE.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The J. O. J. Lin *ss. Tylhwyng* left Macao for this port on the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th inst. at daylight.

The F. & O. *ss. Joo* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 22nd inst., at 8 a.m.

The Bank Line *ss. Severn* left Kobe on the 18th inst. for Yokohama.

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JUST UNPACKED.

BRINSMEAD WERNER RACHALS KRAUSS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

INTENDING EMIGRANTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese broker was prosecuted for obtaining \$250 with intent to defraud.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), who appeared for the prosecution, informed his Worship that on December 1st the defendant informed the complainant that he had two passports by which he could land two men in Australia. After a certain amount of negotiation the complainant went to the defendant's shop at No. 9, Aberdeen Street, and there a bargain was struck; by which the defendant agreed to land two of complainant's clansmen in Australia for a consideration of \$1,200. Complainant thereupon paid \$250 as a deposit, and it was agreed that the balance should be paid in the event of complainant's clansmen landing in Australia. A few days later complainant again called at defendant's shop, but found that he had left. Subsequently he saw the defendant walking in the street, and had him arrested.

After hearing the evidence his Worship sentenced the defendant to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## "THE TOREADOR."

Another large audience, which included H.E. the Governor and party, acclaimed the second performance of "The Toreador" last night by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, and it was noticeable that the production went with a better swing than it did on the opening night. The occasional hesitation on the part of the artists and the little deficiencies on the part of vocalists and chorus had practically disappeared, and the growing confidence of all on the stage contributed to a highly successful result, an achievement which must reflect creditably on Mr. John Robertson, under whose direction the play was produced. To present "The Toreador" is certainly an ambitious effort for amateurs, but the outcome shows that the confidence which the Club had in its members was thoroughly justified.

Mrs. Moulder again won golden opinions for her charming rendering of the vigorous yet picturesque part of Donna Teresa, and her partner in so many amusing scenes and episodes, Mr. Tester, was loudly applauded for his clever work. Another artist who excelled in the humorous element was Mr. Worcester as Pettibone. Carjole (Mr. G. Lammert) was in fine voice and his singing and acting were both much appreciated. Mr. Warbrook was very effective in the role of Sir Archibald Slackitt, and Mr. Wilkins did well as Augustus Trill, while Mr. Northcote was very amusing in his double role. Mrs. Gibby was received with approbation, and Miss Ella Rowe attracted attention in her part. Handsome bouquets were passed up to the two latter performers by admirers.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The annual meeting of seatholders and subscribers was held in the Church Vestry yesterday afternoon, the Rev. H. O. Spink, B.A. Chaplain, in the chair. There were present a fair attendance of ladies and gentlemen, members of the congregation. The members of the 1909 vestry retired in accordance with the Trust Deed of the Church, but were re-elected to serve for the present year. They were Messrs. B. L. Frost, T. Hunter, E. Cornwall Lewis and E. Packham, in addition to whom the following gentlemen were also elected:—Messrs. H. F. Campbell, J. J. Robson and Major Grace. New officers were created to help in the parochial affairs of the church. Messrs. E. C. Lewis and E. Packham were appointed wardens, and Messrs. B. E. Fielder, Angell, J. Crawford, and J. Douglas, aidmen. The accounts for the past year were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted and passed.







# **NAPIER JOHNSTONES'** **"SQUARE BOTTLE"** **WHISKY.**



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS  
UNVARIED FOR  
THE SAME TO DAY AS IN 1745.  
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
 and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

## **NEW CARTRIDGES.**

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 333G. at 36, 37 and 37.50 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES** and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.

Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co**  
 Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

## **AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
 WITH CHAMBER FOR 8 CARTRIDGES  
 FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEHMSSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## **A. TACK & CO.**

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
**KODAKS & FILMS**

DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [32]

## **A LING & CO.**

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1327]

## **APIOLINE**



**LADIES**

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
 Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
**CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.**  
 Sold by all Chemists.

## **THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

**THERAPION**

**THERAPION No. 1**

**THERAPION No. 2**

**THERAPION No. 3**

**THERAPION No. 4**

**THERAPION No. 5**

**THERAPION No. 6**

**THERAPION No. 7**

**THERAPION No. 8**

## **NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

The Co.'s S.S. "SEATTLE MARU"

FROM TACOMA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI

THE above mentioned Steamer having arrived.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

to send in their Bills of Lading for counter

signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo

from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel

will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and

expense.

Cargo remaining on board after Tuesday

the 18th inst., 1910, at Noon, will be landed

and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st

inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on Thursday the 20th inst.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA**

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910. [182]

## **NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN**

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

The Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that their Goods, with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being

landed and stored at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West

Point Godown, whence delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 19th Jan. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 19th Jan., at 9.30 AM.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd

Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

undersigned.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**

**MELCHERS & Co.**

General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910. [5]

## **NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA

PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**

"NYANZA"

Consignees of Cargo by the above named

vessel are hereby informed that their goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark

and delivery can be obtained as the Goods

are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary within

6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst. at 4 P.M.

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me

in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-

downs for examination by the Consignees and

the Company's representatives at an appointed

hour. All claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here, after which

days they cannot be recognized. No claims will

be admitted after the goods have left the

Godowns.

**E. A. HEWETT,**

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910. [1]

## **LOCAL SPORT**

**ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.**

A match was played between the Royal

Hongkong Golf Club and the United Services

at the Happy Valley on the 16th inst. with

the following results:

**Royal Hongkong Golf Club**

**United Services**

**Singles**

**Club**

**Singles**

A. W. W. Walkinshaw 1 Lt. Monteth 0

R. O. Hutchinson 0 Capt. Farquhar 1

E. J. Johnston 0 Lt. Col. Chamberlain 1

E. J. Johnston 0 Major. Canfield 0

M. A. Murray 0 Lt. Lubbock 0

O. E. Anson 1 Lt. Bedwell 1

W. M. Anderson 0 Major. Close 0

H. S. Sweeting 0 Lt. Bagnall 1

3 5

**FOURSUMES**

A. W. W. Walkinshaw 0 Lt. Monteth 1

R. O. Hutchinson 0 Capt. Farquhar 1

E. J. Johnston 1 Lt. Col. Chamberlain 0

M. A. Murray 1 Lt. Lubbock 0

O. E. Anson 1 Lt. Bedwell 0

W. M. Anderson 0 Major. Close 1

H. S. Sweeting 0 Lt. Bagnall 1

2 2

**LEAGUE CRICKET.**

Two League matches are set down for to-day.

The R.G.A. are at home to the Police, and the

Buffs entertain the R.E. The Buffs will be

represented by Captain Baird, Lieut. Green,

Norman, Wedd, Hart and Allen. Sgt. Wallis,

Corpl. Hill, L. Corpl. Winter, Ptes. Miller and

Willis. Umpire Sgt. Kelly.

**LEAGUE TABLE.**

**Club**

**Played**

**Won**

**Lost**

**Drawn**

**Points**

**Per cent.**

Buffs 4 3 0 1 3 75.00

R.G.C.C. 4 4 1 0 3 60.00

Royal Engineers 8 6 2 0 4 50.00

Telegraphs 4 3 0 1 2 50.00

R. G. Artillery 5 3 2 0 1 20.00

Civil Service 7 3 3 1 0 34.28

Kowloon 6 1 5 0 4 -66.6

Craigengower 7 2 5 0 3 -42.85

H. K. Police 8 1 7 0 0 -75.

**OPIMUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.**

The Hon. Tong Kai-Son, of Peking, was

entertained at breakfast at the Hotel Cecil

London, on the 20th ult. by the Society for the

Suppression of the Opium Trade, Dr. James L.

Maxwell presiding.

The Chairman said that his guest represented

three of the most conspicuous features of the

present national movement in China—love of

his country, large-mindedness and self-restraint,

and patience and persistence. Their duty in

England was to keep before the Government the

utter iniquity of the opium traffic, and, above

all, the necessity that this country should at

least keep abreast of China in all that tended to

the diminution of the opium trade. Next year

would be a crucial year in the movement,

because at the end of the year they were going

to revise what had been done, and he believed

that it would be found that China was moving

ahead much faster than England in suppressing

the trade.

Dr. Scott Lidgett said that they were ad-

dedened by the enormity of the crime which this

country had committed by encouraging the

opium traffic for so many years, but they were

thankful for the progress of the present move-

ment.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer said that during his

recent journey in China he had been convinced

that China was acting "bona fide" in the matter

of suppressing the opium trade. China was

## **WEATHER REPORT.**

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued

the following report:

On the 18th at 12.10 p.m.—The depression

lying to the E. of Japan yesterday has moved

away over the Pacific.

A depression which appears to have developed

to the South of the Loochoos, has moved East-

wards to the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Pressure has increased slightly over the China

coast and given way a little along the Yangtze

valley. The "high" area is still lying to the

North of the latter.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the

Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending

at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon

to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (\*)

Formosa Channel

South coast of China between

Hongkong and Loochoos

South coast of China between

Hongkong and Hainan

(\*) N.E. winds, strong; drizzling rain or

mist.

**INSURANCES**

**ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS**

**INSURANCE.**

**THE GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE AND**

**LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,**

LIMITED, is prepared to extend the benefits of

its well-known "HOME" Policies to Hongkong.

Its Risks are Accepted at Current Rates.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to—

**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [187]

## **NOTICE.**

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in

Hongkong for the Western Assurance

Company, we are prepared to accept approved

European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

## **NORTH BRITISH AND MERICAN**

**TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

With Which is Incorporated THE

**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.**







# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 22nd Jan.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 26th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	Jan.	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JAVA	About 29th Jan.	Freight only.
	Capt. A. Thompson, R.N.R.	Jan.	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"KUEICHO" .....	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" .....	On 20th Jan., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAI, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"KWEIYANG" .....	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" .....	On 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING" .....	On 25th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" .....	On 27th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA" .....	On 30th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN" .....	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

MANILA CARNIVAL, 5th to 14th FEBRUARY. S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" will sail from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, KOBAYAMA, KOBAYAMA	"FOOKSANG" .....	Thursday, 20th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" .....	Friday, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG" .....	Friday, 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" .....	Saturday, 22nd Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"TUENSANG" .....	Friday, 28th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" .....	Tuesday, 1st Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY, 5th to 14th, 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila at the 26th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafco, Tientsin and Newchwang. Telephone No. 215, Sui. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 19th January, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK &amp; SHANGHAI.

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG &amp; VIADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN" .....	Middle of February.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HATTAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLACK PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1910.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR  
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., VIA MOJE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. KIYO MARU	5,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	5,000	April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000	

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PORE, PANAMA, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Daylight.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 16th Feb., at Daylight.

VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (KANAGAWA MARU)	INABA MARU Capt. B. Takada	6,500	WED'DAY, 15th Feb., from YOKOHAMA
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (IYO MARU) leaving Hongkong 3rd March, due Yokohama 15th March connects	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	6,500	WED'DAY, 16th Mar., from YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at 2 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathieson	7,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Jan., at Daylight.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	4,500	TUESDAY, 25th January.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. C. Richards	4,500	SATURDAY, 29th January.

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

# CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 22nd Jan., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	E. Rodger		

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR VISITORS TO THE CARNIVAL.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

# EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. SEGOVIA .....	S.S. BITHONIA .....
S.S. SAMBIA .....	S.S. BITHONIA .....
S.S. SAKONIA .....	S.S. BITHONIA .....
S.S. SPEZIA .....	S.S. BRASILLIA .....
S.S. C. FRED. LAEISZ .....	S.S. BRASILLIA .....
S.S. ALESIA .....	S.S. VANDALIA .....
S.S. BELGAVIA .....	S.S. VANDALIA .....

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1910.

Hongkong Office.

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# THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910.

Held Office for the Far East—

15, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office—

14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXP. ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	Second half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	JAPAN	Second half of Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Jan.
TJIMAHI	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1910.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

# TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The fully direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	FRIDAY, 21st Jan., at Noon.
	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. ...		WED'DAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for stowage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perols. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
ANPING via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"SOBU MARU" Capt. K. Suoi	WED'DAY, 19th Jan., at 10 A.M.
TAMUI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO	"SHINSHU MARU" Capt. ...	About 24th January.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 27th Jan., at Daylight.

First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER.

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